UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Notification No. 9446, *dated the* 1*st December* 1927.

The following detailed courses of study and schemes of examination in French as Second Language for the Intermediate in Science and Intermediate in Science (leading to Engineering) Examinations have been substituted for those published with this Office Notification No. 1101, dated the 16th July 1927 (*vide* page 884, Part IV of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 21st July 1927) :—

I. COURSE OF STUDY.

(4) *Intermediate Examination in Science.*

The full grammar of Modern French as now taught in the Intermediate Classes in Arts;

The Articles.—Definite, Indefinite, Partitive.

The Nouns.—Masculine, Feminine; singular; plural. Rules of gender; Nouns which are masculine or feminine according to meaning. Irregular feminine formations. Nouns used only in the plural. Nouns with additional meaning in the plural. Compound Nouns; Formation and plural of Compound Nouns. Abstract Nouns. Names of Countries. Possessive case. Indirect Objective case. Nouns used partitively.

The Adjectives.—Agreement. Position. All forms for feminine and plural. Adjectives that change their meaning according to their position. Adjectives with two masculine forms. Demonstrative. Possessive. Numeral. Time. Dates. Measurement.

The Pronouns.—Personal. Possessive. Demonstrative. Interrogative. Relative. Conjunctive. Disjunctive. Indefinite. En. Y. Relative Position of personal pronouns when the verb has two pronoun objects.

The Verbs.—1. Auxiliary Verbs: Avoir, Etre.

2. The four regular conjugations. Active and Passive Voice. Formation of tenses. Simple and Compound Tenses.
3. All irregular Verbs.
4. Reflexive. Reciprocal. All impersonal Verbs.
5. The Subjunctive Mood: Five main rules for the use of the subjunctive in subordinate clauses:
   - (*a*) When the principal verb expresses *wish, will, command, consent.*
   - (*b*) When the principal verb expresses *doubt, uncertainty.*
   - (*c*) When the principal verb denotes an *emotion of the mind* with regard to the statement contained in the dependent clause.
   - (*d*) After impersonal verbs or after phrases expressing any of the above-mentioned ideas or feelings.
   - (*e*) After certain conjunctions.
6. The Infinitive Mood. Without prepositions and with the prepositions: *a, de, sans, apres, pour, par.*
   The Infinitive used in place of other mood, *e.g.*, when the second verb has the same subject as the first.
   The Infinitive after *Faire* and *Laisser.*
7. The Participles; Present and Past. Their agreement.
8. Verbs requiring no prepositions in English but requiring *de* or *a* in French.
9. Orthographic peculiarities of certain regular verbs.
10. Idiomatic uses of *Savoir, Faire, Devoir, Vouloir.*

The Adverbs.—Adverbs of quantity. Position. Formation. Comparison.

The Prepositions.—All of them. Idiomatic usage of the following pairs of prepositions: *avec* and *de*; *par* and *de*; *dans* and *en*; *avant* and *devant*; *pour* and *pendant.*

Syntax.

The Conjunctions.—Syntax.

The Sentences.—All of them in Modern French. Syntax.

(N.B.—Students will not be required to study French prosody or Poetical Texts.)

(*B*) *Intermediate Examination in Science* (*leading to Engineering*)

The same as for Intermediate Examination in Science.

II. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION.

(*A*) *Intermediate Examination in Science.*

French: Grammar, Translation from prepared text-books and from unseen prose-writers. One paper of three hours. Maximum Marks 100.

(*B*) *Intermediate Examination in Science* (*leading to Engineering*)

(The scheme is the same as for Intermediate Examination in Science.)

B. M. SRIKANTIA,
Registrar.

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